

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

GARDEN SEEDS.

SEASON 1888-9.

THE following SEEDS required for immediate sowing CAN BE SUPPLIED AT ONCE:—
CELERY, CYCLAMEN, and CINERARIA.

Our First Shipment of Assorted VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS has arrived, and will be ready for delivery in a day or two.

Catalogues and Gardening Notes Free on application.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG, 17th August, 1888.

BIRTH.
On the 27th instant, at 114, Queen's Road East, the wife of W. H. LESLIE, steamship *Falshan*, of a son, [1839]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1888.

TELEGRAMS.

(From Straits Times).
BOULANGER AT CHARENTE.
PARIS, Aug. 17th.
The shots fired at General Boulanger in Charente prove to have been accidental; the incident occurred during a street affray.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The P. & O. Company's steamer *Deccan*, from Bombay, left Singapore for this port on the 26th inst., at 4 p.m.

We would direct attention to a very interesting account of the New Oriental Bank that will be found in another part of this issue.

THE return of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending 26th August are:—European, 164, Chinese, 1,885; total 2,049.

We are requested to state that the special officers at St. Peter's (Seamen's) Church on August 12th, in aid of the funds of the Church Missionary Society, amounted to \$73.75.

THE last French rifle, as described, has a ball so small that a soldier can carry 500 rounds, shoots with a smokeless powder, and its bullet pierces a brick wall eight inches thick at 500 yards.

We are informed by the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes that the Company's steamer *Ava*, with the next French mail, left Saigon this morning at 4 o'clock for this port.

It may interest our lady readers to know green's the wear, even for stockings—pale green, silk clocked with white, or shot green and white embroidered with both threads.

A full report of the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., held this afternoon, is published in another column.

REFERRING to Marshal Lébouf, whose death we announced some time ago, the Sydney *Bulletin* caustically remarks that "as a soldier, he was a sort of French Duke of Cambridge, and that was all."

Two Chinese domestic servants of Mr. Rustomjee of "Greenmount" appeared at the Police Court this morning on the twice remanded charge of larceny. They were first charged on the 13th inst. with breaking open certain drawers in complainant's bedroom while he was at the Theatre and abstracting money and jewelry to the value of \$2,320. Complainant not being in Court when the case was called, the defendants were discharged from custody.

A "CELESTIAL" correspondent of our morning contemporary has made the startling discovery that the outcome of the recent visit of the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs is that a public company will be started, entirely with native capital, to run steamers between Wuchowfo and Canton and also between Wuchowfo and Hongkong and Samshui. "Celestial" has also been told that there is no immediate prospect whatever of the West River being opened to foreign trade. And this valuable information forms the subject of a *Daily Press* editorial. It is a moot point whether the discoveries of the Chinese correspondent, or the wishy-washy lucubrations of the Wyndham Street scribe, are the more nonsensical.

THE third monthly competition for the Hongkong Rifle Association's Handicap Challenge Cup took place over the Kowloon range on Saturday afternoon, when 22 marksmen "toed the line." A popular victory was achieved by Mr. Shelton Hooper, honorary secretary of the Association, who had the liberal allowance of 25 points. The conditions were seven shots each at 200 and 500 yards, and after Mr. Hooper, shooting in greatly improved form, had scored 27 at the shorter range, his victory looked very much like a certainty if he could only manage to find the target at 500 yards. Although not quite on the mark, Mr. Hooper added 16 to his former contribution, with his handicap allowance, brought up his total to 68, or within two points of a possible, thus winning by 3 points from Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (7), who pulled up 31 and 27 respectively, and actually carried off the honour of the day. Mr. John Andrew (8) was well up with 61, beating Mr. F. G. Collins (7) by one point. The shooting at 200 yards was pretty fair all round, but with one or two exceptions a very indifferent display was made at the long range.

A CALIFORNIA widow had plans made for a \$50,000 monument for her late husband, but when the lawyers got through fighting over the estate the widow was doing housework at \$2 per week for the man who drafted the monument.

MAGISTRATE—You have been arrested a good many times, Uncle Rastus. Uncle Rastus—Not lately, yo' honah. Yo' see I 'sperenced religion 'bout a year ago, an' I don't s'pose I've ben 'rested mo'n three or fo' times sence. I've leadin' a diffrunt life, sah.

THE Band of the Northamptonshire Regiment, will play at the Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks, Tuesday 28th inst. commencing at 8 o'clock. The following will be the programme:—

March, "Father's home" Brigs.
"Zampa" Healy.
"Toreador" Royal.
"Valse" Torguise.
"Gavotte" Stella.
"La Marseillaise" Kany.
"Selection" La Marseillaise.
"Sultan of Mocha" Oller.
JOHN MORAN, Bandmaster.

THE following statistics of taxation in the Philippines are published in the Manila *Comercio*—

1887. 1888.

\$ 253,571.18. January. \$ 398,025.66
235,377.41. February. 220,338.24
276,981.41. March. 107,124.20
410,918.71. April. 420,599.19
228,876.57. May. 277,723.48
252,237.44. June. 213,424.24
409,181.02. July. 431,393.99

THE Nagasaki *Rising Sun* of August 27th says:—The U. S. frigate *Brooklyn*, which vessel broke her crank shaft whilst on the voyage from Kobe to this port, on her way home, has received orders from the Naval Department to proceed to New York under sail, either via the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, at the discretion of her commander, whom we believe has chosen the latter route.

We hear the *Tunata* and *Palos* are shortly expected here, for the purpose of towing her as far as practicable. It is anticipated she will be ready for sea about the 6th prox. We have not heard whether it is intended to dock her and unship her propeller. After looking forward to a speedy return home, it must be a great disappointment for all on board to find they have a six months' sail before them.

ABOUT eighteen months ago, when the shares of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. were quoted at 126 per cent. premium, the person who is responsible for the weekly (and weekly) hash-up, in the *China Mail* above the signature "Brownie," tried to show that the scrip was worth a vast deal more, and that investors in Docks at that high rate would simply be handling a gold mine. Six months afterwards, when, notwithstanding his disinterested (?) bolstering, the stock had fallen to 90, "Brownie" again came to the front, buttering up the management, praising the unfinished Admiralty dock as an engineering feat almost without parallel in the civilised world, and asserting that it would be the means of increasing the prosperity and importance of this colony beyond the expectations of its most sanguine supporters, advocating the bonus-giving policy of the Directors in annexing a large proportion of the profits for their own special benefit, and regretting that he was not a holder of Docks. Since then the quotation has fallen to 31, the Admiralty dock has been recognised on all sides as "a white elephant," the presumed infallibility of the management has vanished into thin air, the bonus-giving-imposition has been tabooed and practically abandoned, and "Brownie" has been fully exposed as a shallow impostor—if not something very much worse. And yet again, when the dividend has fallen from 15 to 6 per cent., the *China Mail* oracle comes up smiling, and childishly prattles about the policy of the management restoring the confidence of solid investors in this splendid piece of property. What about the confidence of solid investors, "Brownie," who followed your advice and bought Docks at 126 per cent. premium and are now rejecting and waxing rich on a dividend of six per cent. per annum? Possibly you imagine that their "patriotism" is ample payment for having practically ruined themselves!

THE *Straits Times* translates the following from the *Deli Courant* of August 11th:—"In Deli many planters begin to feel uneasy from the diminished inflow of coolies direct from China. Direct immigration has been set on foot in order to balk the coolie brokers in the Straits Settlements. These fellows had been foolish enough to squeeze the Deli planters too much in fixing the price of coolies. The aggrieved planters could not stand it, and took measures to get labourers straight from the Celestial Empire. The Planter's Association co-operated, and aided in bringing matters to a satisfactory conclusion. That the immigration had not proved more brisk did not arise from any slackness on their part, but from causes beyond their control. It appears that in the districts around Swatow, which supplies the best labourers to plantations in Deli, a widespread cholera epidemic has broken out. Its ravages resulted in coolie emigration at that port being brought for a time to a standstill. At the end of this month a steamer laden with coolies from that quarter is expected to arrive in Deli. There is every prospect of regular direct consignments of coolies arriving there regularly in future. Runaway coolies give the planters no end of trouble. Recently, on one estate, when search was made for absconders from a neighbouring plantation, the coolies on the spot fell upon the searching party and the manager of the estate with sticks and hoes. The manager and his party had to beat a retreat before overwhelming numbers. The police had eventually to interfere and arrest the absconders, which they did without opposition. The ringleaders smarted for it before the Magistrate. It turns out that coolies abscond even from estates where they have been kindly treated. Absconding is greatly facilitated by some planters taking absconders into their employment without narrowly scrutinising the antecedents of applicants. Coolies make a regular trade of deserting after receiving advances. By changing masters they get successive advances within a short time.

"WHAT is the matter, my darling?" he asked in a deeply concerned tone as she coughed violently after an extra heavy pressure of his arm around her waist. "Askma," was all she said.

A PECULIAR incident of history which will specially interest a considerable number of Hongkong residents is the fact that two Jews of Bagdad have bought the entire site of the ancient city of Babalaim, the great Capital of Nebuchadnezzar. The purchasers are two brothers Effendi, one of whom was elected member of the Turkish Parliament which was convened in 1878. It is remarkable that two Jews should have become the heirs of the gardens of Semiramis and the palaces of Nebuchadnezzar, or rather what is left of them.

A MACAO correspondent sends us a very cleverly written paragraph in which, dealing with the cholera in that colony, he holds up to ridicule the Governor da Costa, Mr. Pacheco, the well known advocate, and others, and attributes the disease to the wretched accommodation, bad ventilation and inefficient arrangements generally on board the troopship *India*. We regret we cannot publish our correspondent's communication, as it is far too suggestive, not to say satirical, for a family paper like the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

TWO COOLIES anxious to be at the office "on time," on Sunday morning last, while passing down Third Street were stopped by one of our Panjabee defenders and "run in" on the charge of furiously driving a cart to the bodily danger of Her Majesty's lieges. The thoroughfare known as Third Street appears to possess quite an unenviable notoriety in this respect as it was only the other day that a little boy was run over and killed in the same place. The defendants admitted a pace faster than ordinary, but denied the furious driving. They pleaded smilingly that the cart ran away with them, rather than they with the cart, owing to the descent in the roadway. Mr. Sercombe Smith fined the accused \$5 each, which they paid in a very thoughtful kind of mood.

A SHANGHAI native contemporary has the following:—"Twenty-four shipwrecked native sailors were sent by the Taotai to the Shanghai Magistrate on Thursday, 11 being Fukien men and 13 Siamese. Their ship, called the *Sin Kiu Yuen*, left Siam on the 12th July, and on August 8th was off Chusan Island, when she was caught in a typhoon and capsized. Twenty-eight of the crew of 48 men were rescued by a Ningpo native life-boat, but the rest all perished. The survivors were sent to Shanghai by the Ningpo Taotai. The Shanghai Magistrate found lodgings for the poor fellows in the neighbourhood of his *yamen*, retaining each of the 13 Siamese sailors and giving each 100 *cash* a day to buy food, but sending the Fukien men the next day to the Foochow Guild to be taken charge of.

THE native paper *Hu-pao* says:—"At Sochow there is a tradition that the souls of very atrocious criminals who have either been executed or died in prison are sent back to the earthly prison by Yama ("Yen-lo"), the Judge of Hades, to undergo a further sentence of imprisonment, one death not having been enough to expiate their guilt. When the day of release is judged to have arrived, the District Magistrate announces to the poor ghost that it may depart, and the *Ch'ing Huang Shin*, or tutelary Spirit of the City, is previously prayed to go with the mandarin to the prison to proclaim the release, a warrant of release being solemnly burnt, in the way that paper money or clothes are burnt to convey them to disembodied spirits. This weird custom had fallen into complete disuse since the rebellion, but was to be re-inaugurated on 10th August, and placards were posted about Sochow inviting subscriptions of imitation *ayee* which were to be burnt, and would thus turn into spirit money for the released ghosts to use on their long journey.

TSANG HING, 28, was this morning charged before Mr. Sercombe Smith with being found on the 26th inst. at 8.30 a.m. trespassing on the estate of Mr. Thomas Ide Bowler with the intention to commit a felony, at Tai-m-sha-Tsui, British Kowloon. The complainant, Ho Chung Hing, said he was a co-welder on the estate. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning he found he could have yesterday to go to market and accordingly got out his umbrella, basket and overcoat and started off, carefully locking the house door behind him. On returning in the course of half an hour he observed the defendant passing through an iron gate which leads into the garden where the house stands. He at once made a rush for the lurcher and arrested him, but missed catching another man who was with him. Defendant explained to the Court that he was simply walking through the grounds looking for two friends when his accuser ran up and collared him. The case was remanded until Thursday next at 10 a.m.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the Shareholders of the above named Company was held this afternoon at the offices, Praya Central. The Hon. J. Bell-Irving presided, and there were present:—Hon. B. Layton, Messrs. St. C. Michaelson, E. A. Woodin, L. Poesnecker, N. A. Siebs, F. Dowdell, and T. E. Davies (Directors), J. D. Humphries, F. Henderson, E. B. Jorey, J. S. L. Lige, H. Crawford, F. T. P. Foster, G. Murray, B. E. A. de Carvalho, J. M. Machado, and D. Gillies (Secretaries). The Chairman said:—Gentlemen—The Report has been in your hands for some time and, with your permission, we shall as usual take it as read. The result of the working for the past half year cannot, I regret to say, be looked upon as very satisfactory. During part of the period but few vessels were docked, and we have had no large contracts for extensive repairs. Nevertheless with the gradually increasing tonnage required for the coasting trade and the new lines of steam communication in connection with Hongkong, which are being developed from year to year, I think shareholders may look to the future with every confidence. For your information, I think it well to mention that the gross earnings of the Company over the total amount of working expenses, show a net profit of over 13 per cent. and had it not been for the interest on overdrafts, the percentage on the work done would have reached nearly 20 per cent. which is as much as can reasonably be looked for from

ordinary docking and repairs. The Directors are strongly of opinion that the position of the Company is only to be improved by steadily writing down its overdrafts and as there is but little more money required for the completion of the new Dock and no other extensive improvements are at present necessary, it is hoped that the item of interest will soon be materially reduced. In the Report you will observe that the Directors recommend the writing off of \$30,000 from the value of the new Dock. The amount due for Her Majesty's Government on loan account has been increased since we last met by over \$4,000, owing to the fall in exchange, but this fall affects the interest due, and the value of material on hand, which, it is estimated, is worth at least \$50,000 more than the cost price at which it stands in our books. The large stock of material on hand has not been reduced to the extent that the Directors had hoped for; but this is entirely due to the absence of contracts for extensive repairs. As you will observe, the bonus to contributors has been reduced to the smallest amount permissible by the Articles of Association. In case some of you may wish to know why some \$42,000 has been expended on the reconstruction of the *Fama*, I may explain that we considered it very desirable that the Company should have a vessel suitable for salvaging operations, and in the *Fama* we had a vessel easily adaptable to the purpose and which we felt sure would be a powerful aid to our rendering efficient assistance in the event of accident; moreover, the work on her reconstruction kept our men employed during a period of slackness and she is well worth the amount at which she stands. The Naval authorities were notified on 30th June last that the New Dock was then completed, so far as the Admiralty contract was concerned, but we have not yet ascertained whether the *Andromeda* will be in Hongkong. I move the adoption of the Report.

Mr. Henderson asked if any reason was yet known for the *Andromeda* being docked in Japan. The Chairman replied that it could only be surmised that, being an old ship, and typhoons being numerous, it was feared she would not stand the passage.

Mr. Carvalho seconded the Chairman's motion, and it was carried unanimously. That terminated the business, the Chairman announcing that the dividend warrants would be paid at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to-morrow.

A STRANGE ENDING.

A Hongkong correspondent sends the following:—

"Advice from Shanghai says that the *Andromeda*, which was sent to a Japanese port to escape from the city, but was recaptured at Shanghai and hanged."

A simple, matter-of-fact record of the termination of an eventful career, that; hardly worth reading, and certainly forgotten as soon as perused by the average reader. I had some acquaintance with Neufeld, and I therefore know something of the strange experiences which were so summarily cut short. He was a merchant in Alexandria, I always took him for a German. A clever, enterprising man, in a good way of business, with an office, registered cable address, and all that he might have been accepted as a type of civilisation, being a smart, gentlemanly fellow. I think it was about the middle of 1886 when he determined to try his luck up the Nile, Upper Egypt was reported quiet, there were troops at Siout, and the "Mahdi" was not universally believed in, and there was money to be made, if one only went far enough for it. I recollect his departure with his dahabieh well stocked, and his journey, hopeful farewells. He had been far beyond the Second Cataract before, and thought he knew well the risks he ran, but he didn't. It was not many months later, he was one of his servants came back and reported the capture of the poor fellow by the Dervishes, just above Assuan, nearly a thousand miles away. There were troops, and (supposed) friendly natives there, and those who knew him did not despair of his release or at any rate ransom. Other Europeans whom we had known, including Englishmen, had been captured, and some came back, if others did not. Our spirits fell, however, when months and months later, a letter, written in Arabic, and passed on like a fiery cross all down the Nile, reached a resident who had known Neufeld intimately. It was a curious, rude document, running something like this:—"God is great, and his Prophet is Allah! From Abdullah ben Mahmoud to—greeting. This is to let you know that I have been taken prisoner by the new Prophet, who with infinite magnanimity has spared my worthless life, in gratitude for which I am his ever-faithful slave. I have been permitted to adopt Islamism, the true religion, and have taken the above name. My home is for ever here, at the door of my holy master; I shall never see you again."

And he did not. We had seen similar letters before; Lupton Bey, an Englishman, the Khedive's secretary, was captured some time before, and others had written in the same strain, and we quite understood how this speedy 'version had been brought about. We did not despair of seeing the captives again, and I am afraid the knowledge that they were suspected, starved, beaten, and enslaved, in the midst of a camp of fanatical Bedouins eighteen hundred miles away, did not damp our gaily very long. We heard, from time to time, in that mysterious way news gets from the interior to the coast, how they fared. It was terrible. One day Neufeld was a blacksmith, who had used one of his servants to make tools, and using another to be his making tools, or acting as running footman to his gazelle, over sandy paths, under an incredibly hot sun. Later, as the final paragraph showed, he was a builder. We hardly expected he could escape; or would try; we rather hoped that before long the renewal of military operations would wipe the Mahdi out, and release Neufeld. It did not. His fortunes, and those of his fellow captives, waxed and waned; to-day one would be made almost a confidential servant by the fierce commander; to-morrow he would be degraded, perhaps beaten, and his property taken. They were not literally prisoners; at first they were chained, but later they roamed among the wretched huts as they pleased, like the parish dogs. Their prison walls were the vast stretches of deep sand which lay between them and civilisation, and which could only be crossed by the nomads; and the Sudanese were their gaolers. The telegram says Neufeld got to Dongola—added, in all probability, by bribed guides. He was getting home—he was on the border of the rebel territory. How his hopes must have risen to realise it once more, to see that fascinating, realistic, scholarly book of Marryat's—"The Boy Slaves." Nearly free! Then recaptured, scourged, dragged back—hanged. And, mind you, hanging in that country does not mean a temporary respite for preparation, and scientific, instantaneous execution. I saw several malefactors dispatched, and if Neufeld's end was no worse, it was dreadful. A rude gallows was put up in the Square, a table and chair borrowed from an adjoining café, and a hollow square were then brought up, already planned, forced to remain in the table by the neck on the chair, a noose put round each of their necks, and the table drawn away. No drop, no swiftly-tightening loop, simply long, agonising, convulsive strangulation. In this way, for daring, hardship which you here cannot realise, in an endeavour to gain his freedom, recently died a smiling good fellow of two years ago.

THE MACAO MUNICIPAL CHAMBER.

The news from Macao which we publish in another column of this issue, although to some extent anticipated by freely expressed public opinion during the past ten days, will probably take Governor da Costa and his supporters by surprise. We refer to the unanimous re-election yesterday of the same Municipal Chamber which a month ago was dissolved by the Governor with a great flourish of trumpets as to the Corporation's neglect of duty, its incompetency, its acts of high treason, etc. Our surprise is that in a colony so hampered by Casarism, amongst a population so freedom-loving by a despotic administration, there should arise at a given moment a group of independent electors to the number of 143 who could muster courage enough to brave Governmental opposition, to act in direct antagonism to the wishes and the orders of His Excellency, and to cast their free votes with the members of the dissolved Municipality, thus setting up again on its pedestal the august image of the only institution which is the safeguard of the people's liberties, and which the Governor of Macao had the audacity to attempt to overthrow.

When the Macao Senado was dissolved, we were among the first in the field to condemn Senhor da Costa's arbitrary and illegal action; we joined issue on behalf of the oppressed citizens of the neighbouring colony, and on more than one occasion freely expressed to Governor da Costa and his ill-starred advisers the popular opinion on this highly important matter. We are consequently especially pleased at the handsome victory won by Senhor Pacheco and his colleagues, Municipal Chambers are everywhere recognised to be the direct representatives of the people whose paid servants, governors and all rulers are. This is current maxim in all modern societies governed by a Constitution and by a free ballot. No other institution embodies or reflects better the principle of the people's sovereignty than the Municipality. In the brave days of old the Roman city which bore this name was distinguished from all others for the freedom conferred on its citizens. The "sovereignty of the people," though a vague principle in itself, is nevertheless at the bottom of all the civilised commonwealths, from republics to constitutional monarchies. The principle is concretised in the Municipal Chamber; hence the immense prestige possessed by these institutions in all parts of the civilised world. In old Portugal, municipal institutions flourish in every city, and their position, social as well as hierarchic, is one of the first. Suffice it to say that the President of the Lisbon Municipal Chamber takes precedence of the Ministers of State at all Court assemblies and public ceremonies. The distant settlement of Macao may be said to have owed its very beginning to a system of municipal government; for centuries the colony knew no other government but its Senado; the best epoch of its commercial prosperity is indisputably linked with the history of its popular institution, and it was only when military Governors were appointed to rule the destinies of the dependency that its old municipal corporation began to lose caste and to decay.

Governor da Costa in dissolving the Chamber, has done what no governor for forty years back has attempted to do. The Lisbon Government has invariably protected the Senado against all the attempted encroachments of the colonial rulers; when the lamented Governor Amaral forty years ago dissolved the Chamber, he was severely censured by the Lisbon Colonial Office; since then the Macao Municipality has enjoyed a period of rest and usefulness, which was so rudely disturbed by the unjust and insulting decree which enacted its dissolution a month ago. No wonder that a group of independent citizens, who may still be found in that unfortunate colony, should come to the front and declare before the electoral urn their undivided condemnation of Governor da Costa's proceedings in dissolving the late Corporation, by re-electing unanimously every one of the officially disgraced members. We heartily applaud the free burgesses of Macao for their courage and their consistency, and trust they will adhere to their policy of just independence and freedom, and make a fit demonstration of the qualities whenever an opportunity occurs. If Macao is ever to be resurrected from the mire into which the Portuguese Government has plunged it, if the old commercial emporium celebrated all over the Far East is to rise Phoenix-like from its ashes and command once more a respectable position among the sister settlements which flourish around her, such a happy consummation will have certainly to be brought about by the energy, the freedom, and the self-assertion displayed by its own inhabitants.

OUR MACAO LETTER.

RE-ELECTION OF THE DISSOLVED CORPORATION MACAO, August 26th, 1888.

I hasten to record the triumphant re-election of the whole of the old members of the *Leal Senado*, which was so arbitrarily dissolved by Governor da Costa nearly a month ago. Most of the Government functionaries, as well as the military and naval representatives, were conspicuous by their absence from the election. The voting commenced at about 10 a.m., and was carried out without the slightest hitch. On counting the votes it was found that one hundred and forty-nine electors had made use of their rights in spite of official coercion, fearless alike of threats and Government oppression. As I have already said the members of the dissolved Corporation were unanimously elected, not counting two or three balloting papers that were cast for impossible candidates by some of our leading humorists. The following is the result:—

Votes.
Senhor D. Pacheco (President) 143
" Candido Jorge 143
" A. de Fonseca 143
" Ribeiro 143
" V. Sanchez 143
" A. Telles 141
Mr. Basto, Jr., obtained two votes, but, of course, he was not a candidate. The following satirical lists were found in the ballot box:—
President—Senhor Firmino José da Costa;
Vice-President—Senhor I. R. da Costa Duarte;
Members—Senhores A. Ribeiro da Fonseca (Major in the Army), F. Filipe Leitão (Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's office), J. J. dos Passos (met) employed. Another list contained the following names of Majors on the retired list: Senhores A. J. Ruas, R. Madeira, C. da Silva, J. Victorino, J. Ferreira, and J. J. d'Azavedo.
A telegram was forwarded to the signatories of the manifesto which had been sent by the Portuguese members of the Hongkong community, giving them the news of the election, and a reply congratulating Senhor Pacheco and the members of the old Corporation was received during the afternoon.
It is said that Governor da Costa has expressed his intention of again dissolving the Chamber, just for the sake of maintaining his moral prestige. Let him do it by all means; for the citizens of Macao will as promptly again elect the present members.

Works. The Chinese inhabitants of Taipa, have also protested against that island being converted into a cholera hospital. It is not known what steps the Governor will take to satisfy these objections, which it must be admitted, appear to be reasonable enough. Fortunately the epidemic is sensibly abating at the various lazarettos.

August 27th.
If you take into consideration the fact that according to the census taken at the beginning of this year, the number of Macao electors was set down as 400, and that only 149 voted at yesterday's election, you will easily infer that two-thirds of the free (?) and independent electors of Macao, the whole bureaucratic class, including the officers of the army and navy, have carried out to the letter Governor da Costa's recent injunction to abstain from patronising the electoral urn. In my opinion electors who behave in such a shameless manner ought to be deprived of their rights in perpetuum.

Saturday's number of our Government *Gazette* contains a long report elaborated by the non-descript Commission which was appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Corporation. As anticipated, the report teems with accusations against the Senado, most of them entirely unfounded, and not one of them justifying Senhor da Costa in dissolving the Corporation.

The proprietors of the Silk Filature located in Hospital Street have petitioned the Treasury for damages amounting to \$15,000, for the forcible closing of their establishment sometime ago. Governor da Costa intends shortly going on a tour to Japan.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the Directors to be presented at the ordinary meeting of shareholders, to be held at the hotel, on Thursday next, the 30th inst.:

In accordance with section 13 of the Articles of Association, the directors have now to submit to you their half-yearly report for the six months ending 30th June, 1888.

BUSINESS.
The prospects for the past half-year were good, but owing to the north wall of the hotel giving way on the 11th April, completely destroying two bed-rooms, half of the dining room and billiard room, besides rendering useless seven other bedrooms, the profits are considerably reduced.

Barnard's Suit.—Messrs. W. R. Loxley & Co. having obtained leave to take evidence in London, the case is still pending, but it may be heard next month.

PROPERTY.
Original Building.—The contractor of the new wing rebuilds the portion that fell in on the 11th April, at his expense, and it will be very shortly again available for use. The value of furniture destroyed, and the amount paid to boarders, amounts (as per account) to \$4,129.75, which sum it is hoped may be recovered from the contractor. A thorough search for white ants has been made, and the damaged woodwork has been taken out, and replaced with new. The other portions of the hotel has been greatly strengthened by iron columns, strong iron straps, and girder struts.

Marine Lot No. 7.—The building of the new wing has been somewhat delayed by late continuous wet weather, but it is hoped it may be ready for occupation early next year. The tenant of the house on the Praya, the Hon. C. P. Chatter, having refused to pay rent, an action has been instituted against him for recovery of same.

PROFIT AND LOSS.
The accounts for the past half-year, after deducting interest, fire insurance, taxes, extraordinary repairs, and all other charges, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, show a net profit of \$21,453.70, to which has to be added \$2,000.00 carried over from last account, making available \$23,453.70, which the directors, with the concurrence of the shareholders, propose to deal with as follows:—
To pay a dividend of 4 per cent. for the six months.....\$12,000.00
To write off furniture account..... 2,748.58
To carry forward to next account..... 8,705.64
\$23,453.70

DIRECTORS.
Messrs. W. Kerfoot Hughes and W. Parfitt have resigned. Mr. E. Jones Hughes has accepted a seat on the Board, and his appointment requires confirmation. Messrs. D. McCulloch and F. Dowdell retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

AUDITORS.
The directors regret the death of Mr. A. E. Vacher, who was for many years one of the Co.'s auditors. The present accounts have been audited by Messrs. J. H. Cox and Fullerton Henderson, who offer themselves for re-election.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1888.

ASSETS.
Hotel property on marine lot No. 5, and on the remaining portion of marine lot No. 3.....\$ 318,399.33
Furniture account, as per last report.....\$48,604.71
Since added..... 2,018.71
\$320,012.83
Deduct furniture destroyed by the falling-in of a portion of the hotel..... 2,964.25
47,748.58
Remaining portion of marine lot No. 7, as per last account.....\$221,611.06
Since added..... 2,451.10
246,122.16
Cash..... 576.26
Shares in public companies..... 5,058.69
Sundry debtors..... 9,375.97
Stock of wines and provisions..... 20,622.41
Licences, attaching to 2nd half-year 1888..... 434.00
Steam launch, as per last account..... 4,500.00
Written off as per last report..... 500.00
4,000.00
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.
Amounts paid a/c Barnard's suit as per last account..... 4,627.25
Since added for legal expenses..... 200.00
4,827.25
Contingency account—
Claims paid to customers for damage on 11th April..... 1,165.50
Furniture destroyed for damage on 11th April..... 2,964.25
4,129.75
Fire insurance, attaching to 2nd half-year 1888..... 271.50
New furniture for new wing..... 3,000.00
\$56,455.60
LIABILITIES.
Paid-up capital on 3,000 shares.....\$ 300,000.00
Mortgage account..... 300,000.00
Sundry creditors..... 25,958.03
Arbitration account, as per award in case of Messrs. Danby and Leigh, dated 1st June, 1888..... 1,477.85

Unpaid dividend	170.50
Profit brought forward from last account	2,000.92
Profit for the half-year to 30th June, 1888	21,453.70
	23,454.62
	\$364,536.90

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, FOR THE 6 MONTHS TO 30TH JUNE, 1888.

To taxes	268.25
To fire insurance	271.50
To directors and auditors	1,150.00
To charges account	6.50
To salaries	1,300.00
To interest	2,391.51
To extraordinary expenses	
On account of white ant repairs	\$750.00
On account of iron work in original building	500.00
	1,250.00
To balance	21,453.70
	\$28,031.46
By net earnings of hotel	\$27,632.34
By bonus and dividends from local offices	399.12
	\$28,031.46

Hongkong, 25th August, 1888.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

The Oriental Bank was originally known as the Bank of Western India, which was started in Bombay in the year 1842, by Mr. W. W. Carrill, as an unchartered and unlimited company, expressly as a Bank of Exchange, thus beginning what has since become the great system of exchange banking in the East, and the model on which all existing banks of the same description have been formed.

The first directors were:—
Major-General Sir Thomas Vallant, K.H.
Thomas Robert Richmond, Esq.
Alex. Campbell MacLean, Esq.
Edmund Cobb Morgan, Esq.
John Alexander Russell, Esq.
Jugnonath Sunkersett, Esq.
Jejeebhoy Dadabhai, Esq.
Wm. Walter Carrill, Esq.,
Managing Director.

From the time of its foundation the Corporation flourished as a bank of issue and of local deposits; but its great and most profitable business was that of exchange. In 1845 its name was changed to the Oriental, and the head office was transferred from Bombay to London.

So successful was the bank even at that early period that at the beginning of 1845 its shares were already at a premium of nearly 10 per cent., but the disastrous failure of the Union Bank of California, the effects of which resembled those which attended the failure of the Glasgow Bank, and ruined every one of its unfortunate shareholders, caused such a panic among shareholders in India in unlimited companies that all shares became for the time unobtainable. But the operations of the Oriental Bank were conducted with great prudence, and its business continued to prosper.

In 1849 the Oriental bought the charter of the Bank of Ceylon, and two years later it obtained from the British Crown an extension of its corporate powers under the new title of "The Oriental Bank Corporation," with a capital of 500,000, and in 1854 the capital was still further increased. It was ultimately raised to 1,500,000, and the reserve fund to 500,000. For twenty years (1857-77) the Oriental maintained its position as a bank of commanding strength. The solidity of its credit, the amplitude of its operations were unsurpassed by any other banking concern. Year after year it paid a dividend of 12 per cent. Its capital more than doubled in value, and at one time its shares of 7½ were worth 70½. The prosperity of the bank was coeval with, and consequently upon, a vast expansion of trade, but, unfortunately, this led to commitments abroad which dangerously crippled the corporation.

In 1877 the shares of the bank stood at a premium of about cent. per cent., but in 1878 it began to be depressed, and in 1879 it was in difficulties, and in 1880 the shares fell to 12½, but rose to 20 before the close of the year. It was a disastrous speculation in Chilian bonds that gave the first serious blow to the bank's credit. These bonds were sold by the bank in 1879 at the very moment at which their price was lowest, just after a naval defeat which Chile had sustained. The greater portion of the bank's reserve fund went to meet the losses sustained by these and other speculations in foreign securities.

Misfortunes seldom come alone, and the losses due to these unfortunate investments were followed a couple of years afterwards by an unlucky speculation in silver. A monetary conference had been called at Paris to devise means for restoring the value of silver. Mr. Goschen was present at it, and the bi-metallic theory was in good hope that the resolutions of the meeting would be in their favour. The delusion, as it proved to be, was shared by the directors of the Oriental Bank. They bought silver largely, and bonds payable in silver coinage, with the result that they sustained fresh and heavy losses.

It may be said that the directors were unwise in investing the money of the bank in South American securities, and speculating in silver, and though that cannot be denied, it is only fair to remember that shareholders had been habituated to large dividends, and those dividends made the recipients exacting and inconsiderate. The appetite for large profits grows with feeding, and such profits more often than not mean great risks. Moreover, the bank was subjected to losses which the most careful management could not have avoided.

The bank had made heavy advances in Ceylon and Mauritius, which it was ultimately forced for its own protection to take mortgages upon sugar and coffee property. At the time when advances first began these properties were of great value, but suddenly leaf-disease began to ravage the coffee plantations of Ceylon, and large estates, once regarded as mines of wealth, went out of cultivation. There was a kindred devastation in Mauritius, where the heavy fall in sugar added to the general distress. To avoid a catastrophe the bank was obliged to continue its advances in the hope that the disease might be eradicated and prices improve, expectations that were not realised.

At the meeting in October, 1883, the chairman spoke very frankly on this subject. "Our constituents," he said, "in Ceylon and Mauritius have left on our hands landed securities to a large amount, on which we have for some time back taken no credit for profit and loss, for interest, and returns of any kind. We have besides, written off from our profit and loss account sums amounting to 2½ per cent. But the bank might have weathered its difficulties, for it was always able to pay 20s. in the pound, but

or a panic, due partly to unwise action of the management, and partly to the malevolent gossip of outsiders.

A movement on the part of shareholders had led to a considerable reduction in the working expenses of the bank, and some of its late employees did not hesitate to spread damaging reports respecting its position. As long ago as 1879 there was reason to suppose that a delinquent rate meeting was being held in London to wreck the bank. Agents & Masterman's had been brought in to the ground by sheer malice, working on the public mind at a period of great financial anxiety, and the Oriental had to reckon with a similar conspiracy.

And unconsciously the bank played into the hands of its enemies. On the retirement of the general manager, the directors appointed the late Mr. Edwin Brett as his successor, and invested him with full discretionary powers and authority, in the early exercise of which he recommended the writing off of half the capital of the bank. A collapse in the value of shares followed. This was caused all over the world with a few hours. Confidence was shaken abroad as well as at home, not by crowding the board office with numbers of anxious depositors, but by the pressure on the Eastern branches, which was provided for by drafts on their funds, and then followed rapid withdrawals in London; and, unable, owing to the nature of its fiscal investments, to provide for the heavy demands on its resources, and unsupported by any of its kindred institutions, the Oriental Bank Corporation suspended payment.

Never was suspension less necessary. The bank, with its powerful mercantile influence, its assured and extensive constituency, and valuable current business, was rapidly recovering financial stability; and, at the special meeting held a few weeks before the suspension, the chairman, in a confident hope that the bank would safely emerge from its troubles. Had it been supported at home by kindred institutions, as it ought to have been, the suspension would never have occurred.

This support was not forthcoming, and the bank had to put up its shutters. The directors were obliged to place the affairs of the bank in liquidation under the Court. As an unregistered company the corporation could not be wound up voluntarily, or under the supervision of the Court, there being an express provision to that effect in the Companies Act of 1862. The liquidation of the Court did not, of course, prevent a scheme of arrangement being effected a little later on for relieving the corporation as soon as possible from expenses and complications.

It was felt from the moment that the Oriental topped that it might be reconstructed, and within a very few days of its suspension Mr. R. T. Rohde, who had held a high position in the Japan branch, and had since become an authority upon decimal coinage, telegraphed to the managers of all its branches throughout the East the basis of a scheme for creating a new bank which should take over the splendid connection, and utilise the trained staff of the old institution. The responses received convinced Mr. Rohde, and those who were acting with him, that sufficient capital to make a fair start could be secured, and that there would be a lack of profitable banking business upon safer lines than those followed by the parent institution.

Seventy-seven days after the suspension of the Oriental Bank Corporation the prospectus of the New Oriental Bank Corporation was in the possession of the public at every place in which the old bank formerly carried on its business. There had been loud complaints on the part of some individuals with a very slight conception of the difficulties to be overcome before reconstruction was possible at the delay; but, in fact, it was not the delay that ought to have excited surprise, but the promptitude with which arrangements had been made for reopening the bank. The time was far from favourable, the attitude of London capitalists unpromising, and uncertainty attending the real position of the former corporation threw a doubt upon the prospects of the new. There were, in addition to the incessant labour involved, considerable expenses to be faced in the form of telegrams, postage, advertising, office rental, copying, &c. But everything gave way before the determination and enthusiasm of Mr. Rohde, and of Mr. A. J. Macdonald, whose experience in the reorganisation of the new Bank of Bombay was of great service in the formation of the New Oriental, of which he became one of the first directors.

The capital of the bank was fixed at 2,000,000, with a first issue of 100,000 shares of 100, each, of which 50,000 shares were reserved for issue in silver currency. The prospectus intimated that the new bank would at first confine its operations to the large ports at which the old bank always did a profitable business. "It will," said the prospectus, "be the especial care of the new bank to avoid the slightest departure from the rules of legitimate banking in its best-recognised principles, and to exercise the greatest caution and prudence in the employment of its resources." This undertaking has been steadily respected by the new corporation.

At the first statutory meeting, held in November, 1884, Mr. Carrill, who was in the chair, and who, with Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Rohde, may be said to be the founders of the new, as well as of the old, Oriental Bank, was able to speak in encouraging language of the outlook. At the date of the meeting 31,300 shares had been allotted, with the prospect of applications for 5,000 more. This was but a small proportion of the first issue of 100,000 100, shares; but subscriptions were still coming in both at home and abroad, and it was wisely decided to commence operations at once. No attempt was made to conceal the fact that the new bank had uphill work before it, but the men who were at the helm were confident of success, and as the result has shown, not without cause.

After explaining how much the new bank owed to the exertions of Mr. Rohde, Mr. Carrill went on to say that the delay in reconstitution had been advantageous, because, had it been completed earlier, a large amount would have had to be found for assets, many of which might not, probably, have turned out satisfactorily, and the bank would have been without the aid of those deposits upon which the great assets were raised. The new business had been commenced on a more moderate scale than was at first thought of, the board having determined, as it were, to commence business *de novo*—not a speculative business, but a selection of a portion only of that of the old company, which seemed to offer advantages, and leaving out altogether the class of business which had brought distress and grief upon the shareholders of the old concern.

If, instead of 300,000, 3,000,000, had been subscribed, there might have been temptation to indulge in bold games, with the result that followed the *coups* of the old administration. The bank wanted nothing but credit. With that, and its connection, it had the nucleus of a valuable business, and there was not the least reason to doubt of its complete success—success that has since been attained. But, whilst caution was the keynote of the new management, the directors had no intention of adhering slavishly to inflexible routine.

The premises of the old bank—that magnificent pile at the north-east extremity of Threadneedle Street, which forms part of the once famous South Sea House—were bought by the liquidators of the Oriental Bank, and the building, so that instead of locking up a portion of its capital in bricks and mortar all the board

has to do is to provide interest on the money borrowed. In this way the lending public get a good investment, and the bank is enabled to apply its capital to the purpose for which it was originally intended. Another feature is the issue of share warrants to bearer. In the case of an institution like the New Oriental Bank, carrying on business at many distant points, and depending to the support of weak proprietors, the plan is obviously a very desirable one. The advantage of share warrants is, of course, that they can be transferred by mere delivery; that is to say, they pass from hand to hand, stamp duty having been paid at the outset, and the coupon can be cashed in any part of the world the moment the dividend has been declared.

Again, the directors opened a register for the purchase and sale of the bank's own shares without the intervention of the Stock Exchange, but the most striking departure from the practice of Eastern banks was the power taken to issue silver capital. One of the difficulties of the old bank was that its capital raised in gold, had to be sent to the East in silver, it was necessary to face a heavy loss in consequence of the depreciation of silver. The result was that all the Eastern branches had to write off a large portion of their capital, not on account of losses on their own operations, but simply because silver had declined in value. To avoid such a contingency in future the new bank has raised 500,000 of silver capital in rupees in India and dollars in China. The money so raised is used in those countries, and the dividends paid in local currency, so that there is no occasion to make allowance for a fall in the value of silver. The issue of silver capital during the past year has increased from 47,000 to 67,000.

The report presented at the first half-yearly meeting amply fulfilled Mr. Carrill's sanguine forecast made at the statutory meeting of the previous November. The net profits, after paying all establishment charges, amounted to 10 per cent. on the capital, and the directors wisely decided to write off the whole of preliminary expenses of 5,000, and amounting to 35 per share, or over 5 per cent per annum, and to carry forward a substantial balance. Since then the progress of the bank has been steady and continuous, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Banking Assets.	Dividend Paid Free of Income Tax.
30 Sept., 1884	102,000	...
30 Oct., 1884	74,000	...
30 Nov., 1884	1,047,000	...
30 Dec., 1884	1,180,000	...
31 Jan., 1885	1,706,000	...
28 Feb., 1885	1,092,000	...
31 March, 1885	2,383,000	5 per cent. per annum
30 June, 1885	3,210,000	...
30 Sept., 1885	3,940,000	5 per cent. per annum
31 Dec., 1885	4,553,000	...
31 March, 1886	4,905,000	5 per cent. per annum
30 Sept., 1886	5,481,000	5 per cent. per annum
31 March, 1887	6,231,000	6 per cent. per annum
30 Sept., 1887	7,112,000	6 per cent. per annum
30 March, 1888	8,177,000	6 per cent. per annum

The directors of this great bank are as follows:—

Mr. Christian Allhusen.
Major-General Henry Neville C.C.
Mr. Lionel R. C. Boyle.
Mr. William W. Carrill.
Mr. Andrew J. Macdonald.
Sir Benjamin C. C. Pine, K.C.M.G.
Mr. Grant H. Tod-Healy.

It will be noted that Mr. Carrill, the founder, six and forty years ago, of the Oriental, who retired from the board of the institution over thirty years ago, when it was at its zenith, but who quickly came to front again when the bank became involved in difficulties, is still upon the board of the New Oriental. Mr. A. J. Macdonald was a partner in Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and was mainly instrumental in the reorganisation of the Bank of Bombay. Mr. Macdonald rendered invaluable assistance to Mr. Carrill and Rohde in the reconstruction of the bank. Mr. Rohde himself is its inspector.

The New Oriental Bank has branches at, among other places, Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Malacca, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, Shanghai, (Seychelles), Sydney, Teheran, Yokohama, Kobe, and agencies at Galle, New York, Paris, San Francisco, Tientsin, and even at Vladivostok. The 101 shares of the New Oriental were last quoted at 107½ to 111.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"NINGPO".
Captain F. Schulz, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 28th inst., at 4 P.M., instead of as previously notified.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, 27th August, 1888. [830]

FOR BANGKOK (DIRECT).
THE Company's Steamship
"DEWAWONGSE".
Captain P. H. Loff, will be despatched for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1888. [835]

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.
THE Spanish Steamer
"DON JUAN".
Captain R. Beltran, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1888. [836]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE DIVIDEND of 3% or \$3.75 per Share for the six months ended 30th June, 1888, declared at To-day's Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting, will be payable at the Premises of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after TUESDAY, the 28th inst., and Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants at the Company's Office No. 14, Praya Central, Hongkong.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1888. [837]

WE have admitted Mr. HARRY WILLIAM DICK a PARTNER in our Firm in Hongkong.
W. HEWETT & Co.,
Hongkong, 27th August, 1888. [838]

Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "BELGIC."
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
CHS. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1888. [12]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship
"MOYUNE".
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns, of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 31st inst., or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 31st inst., at 4 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 31st inst., will be subject to rent.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M., TO-DAY.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1888. [829]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "PORT ADELAIDE,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1888. [16]

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending 30th June last, at the rate of £1.10 One Pound and Ten Shillings Sterling per Share of £125 is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 27th inst., at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1888. [831]

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR CHINESE.
RESIDENTS in the Colony would materially aid the Senate of the College by forwarding to the ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
(1)—GLASS JARS (for Museum purposes).
(2)—ILLUSTRATED PAPERS AND BOOKS for the Student's Reading Room and Library.
Address:—JAMES CANTLIE,
Hon. Sec., to the College.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1888. [773]

FOR HIRE.

THE Fast Steam Launch "ELK" is always kept under steam off Pedder's Wharf and is at the service of the public for proceeding to and from Steamers, Picnic and Bathing Parties, etc.
For particulars, apply to
CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1888. [801]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.
No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [607]

BOWRINGTON FOUNDRY, EAST POINT, HONGKONG.
A. G. GORDON & Co.
A. G. GORDON & Co. are prepared to undertake every description of ENGINEERING and SHIP-BUILDING WORK, both afloat and ashore, on most reasonable terms.
PUNCTUALITY AND FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF STEAM LAUNCHES, REPAIRS TO THE ENGINES AND BOILERS OF STEAMERS, CASTINGS, &c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. [12]

MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE MIKE COAL MINE.
BUNKER COALS can be supplied to any Steamer lying in the harbour or coming alongside the KOWLOON WHARF on application to the Undersigned.
Y. FUKUHARA,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1888. [105]

J. & R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSE & SONS.
MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILER LONG BLANK CROWN ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1888. [630]

Intimations.

WANTED.

FROM September 1st, an UNFURNISHED ROOM. Upper part of the town preferred.
Apply to
"N. O."
Office of this paper.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1888. [132]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring dividends.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.
By Order,
A. S. GARFIT,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1888. [781]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that all Vessels discharging Bombay Cotton and Cotton Yarn, at the Kowloon Wharves will have free storage for 14 days from arrival, after which a RENT of 3 Cents per Bale per Month will be charged.
ISAAC HUGHES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1887. [32]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Company is prepared to Tranship Cargo from its Godowns at Kowloon or West Point to any Steamer in the harbour, and to bring Cargo across from Kowloon to any place on the Praya at the usual rates.
By Order,
ISAAC HUGHES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1888. [428]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE Offices of the Company have this day been REMOVED to "VICTORIA BUILDINGS," No. 5, Queen's Road, Central, Ground Floor.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1888. [787]

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Public are respectfully informed that the PEAK TRAMWAY, was OPENED for Public Traffic on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May.
WEEK DAYS.
The CARS RUN as follows between ST. JOHN'S PLACE and VICTORIA GAP:
8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12 to 2 P.M. " " half hour.
4 to 8 P.M. " " quarter of an hour.
SUNDAYS.
1 past 12 to 1 past one every quarter of an hour, and from 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
Single Tickets are sold in the Cars: Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office of MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, 50 & 52, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 17th August, 1888. [539]

IMPAIRED VISION.
LAWRENCE & MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES.
Are clear, cool, & preserving to the Sight.
MR. LAWRENCE is now in Hongkong and may be consulted at the HONGKONG HOTEL Room No. 20 daily from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. (CONSULTATION FREE).
SPECTACLES FOR BLINDNESS.
The symptoms indicating failure or irregularity of sight are frequently too long disregarded and either from ignorance or feeling of diffidence, the aid demanded by nature is withheld until serious mischief has been caused to the sight, often resulting in blindness.
The following patients out of many hundreds have sent unsolicited acknowledgments of the benefit they have derived from the use of our Pebble Spectacles:—
The Earl & Countess Lindsay, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.
Lady Kemball, 79 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.
Lady Emily Digby, Coventry, England.
S. R. Groom, Esq., F.R.C.S., Barrister at Law, Singapore.
The Hon. E. E. Isernmenger, Col. Treasurer, Singapore.
R. Huddle, Esq., Deputy Master Attendant, Singapore.
Dr. Richard Bowman, L.R.C.P., Singapore.
J. R. Allan, Esq., Singapore.
Surgeon General W. Collis, M.D., India.
Surgeon General Sir M. Biddell, C.B., India.
Surgeon General A. E. Dale, M.D., India.
Major General Murray, C.B., India.
Brigade Surgeon J. A. Scott, M.D., India, &c.
For protection against sun and dust our Luculent Glare Protectors are strongly recommended by the leading Ophthalmic Surgeon.
"MILITARY MEN, ENGINEERS, PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS, and those whose occupation compels them to be out in the heat of the day, will find these Glasses invaluable. By their use the eyes are kept cool, and dimness of vision, inflammation of the eyes and IRRITATIVE FEVER, consequent on over-exposure to the glare, are prevented."
LAWRENCE & MAYO, OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in England and India.)
OFFICES:—OLD BOND STREET, London.
3 & 4 HARE STREET, Calcutta.
22 RAMPART ROAD, Bombay.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1888. [732]

FOR SALE CHEAP.
ABOUT TEN TONS OF ASPHALTE.
Apply to
A. A. DE MELLO & Co.,
Macao, 3rd April, 1888. [567]

Insurances.

THE NEGLECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THERE is no feature of our civilised life that strikes a thoughtful man with more force than the neglect of LIFE ASSURANCE. By payment of a small quarterly subscription any man of good health can secure a very large sum to his family in case of premature death, yet hundreds of families brought up in comfort—perhaps in luxury—are left in extreme poverty every year from the bereft winner, having neglected to assure his life. In the East many a man lives up to his income, knowing well that if death cut him off suddenly, his wife and children would be left almost wholly unprovided for. All this can be prevented by Life Assurance.

EVERY FACILITY.
In connection with Life Assurance Business is afforded by
THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
one of the largest and wealthiest of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. Forms of application and all information will be promptly afforded on application to any of the Standard Company's Agents, or to
THE BORNHOE COMPANY, Ltd.,
Agents, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1888. [659]

STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG CONSULTING COMMITTEE:—
F. SKIP, Esq., Messrs. ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.
E. L. REUTER, Esq., Messrs. PUSTAU & Co.
HEAD OFFICE, SINGAPORE.

STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital \$1,000,000
Paid Up Capital 600,000
Reserve Fund 85,000
THE above Company is accepting MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World at CURRENT RATES.
STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital \$2,000,000
Paid Up Capital 400,000
THIS Company is prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on Foreign and Native Houses, Godowns and their contents, at CURRENT RATES.
All Contributors of Business in the above Two Companies participate in the Bonus whether Shareholders or not.
JOHN ANDREW,
Agent,
Office, 24, Queen's Road, Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1888. [710]

NOTICE.
THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.
WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [150]

GENERAL NOTICE.
THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000 } \$333,333-33
EQUAL TO \$333,333-33
RESERVE FUND \$400,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Mr. SING, Esq. Lo YUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSH SHUN, Esq.
MANAGER—HO AMEI.
MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.
HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [877]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. A. HARRIS, (on account of his Removal to New Premises), to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW, the 28th August, 1888, at 2 P.M., at his Music Store, Queen's Road, opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
A quantity of STOCK, comprising:—
VIOLINS, GUITARS, DRUMS, CELLOS, BASSOONS, MOUTH ORGANS, CORNETS, ACCORDIONS, CONCERTINAS, TRUMPETS, HARPONONES, ARISTONS, FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS, FIFES, OKARINOS, CASTANETTES, BONES, VIOLIN BOXES, BOWS, ROSIN, &c., &c., &c.
METRONOMES, MUSIC AND MUSIC PAPER, TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., &c.
A FEW PIANOS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery.
G. R. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1888. [816]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

A. G. SMITH, D.D.S., will take

